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THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR

GERMANS' RIGHT WING RETREATS

Center Being Heavily Reinforced Is Putting Up a Desperate Battle

ATTEMPT TO BREAK FRENCH CENTER FAILS

Fighting East of Paris Fierce and Battle Is Reaching Critical Stage

Paris, Sept. 11.—Germany's right wing in northeastern France had been driven back from 12 to 15 miles today, according to a telegram received from the German general staff. It was stated that the German offensive still continued. Four days' uninterrupted fighting according to the war office's statement, was involved in making back the German right. The first phase of the battle of the Marne, went on the telegram, "was very favorable to the allies, the Germans retreating on the right and at the center."

The German armies commanded by the crown prince and prince of Wurtemberg, which are attacking the French in the Orain river, entering the Marne near Vitry, have been unable to advance.

The general situation has now completely changed. Since September 6 the enemy has been unable to advance anywhere on our lines. The German armies under Generals Von Kluck and Von Bülow fought furiously in a vain attempt to break through the French center on the plateau north of Sennelager and Vitry. The Franco-British advance, concluded the statement, continues with dogged persistence. The allies' offensive operations are mostly effective. "British marksmanship is deadly."

Fighting Is Desperate. Paris, Sept. 11.—Fighting between the Franco-British and German centers of Paris was approaching the critical stage today.

The struggle was severe along a line extending from Vitry to Sennelager and to Verdun.

The German center had been heavily reinforced and was putting up a desperate battle. The French had likewise strengthened their position and it was expected that British troops would be sent to help them.

In the meantime General French's forces continued to drive the Germans' right to the northward.

Reports agreed that the allies' operations in this quarter would be completely successful and the Germans would be forced from northeastern France, if the French managed to break their line.

It, however, the French center should be broken, it was admitted that the danger would be grave.

According to General Gallieni, military governor of Paris, the Germans were bringing forward caterpillar siege guns to invade the Marne. The French reserves, he said, were filling the gaps in their ranks by the French machine guns and heavy artillery.

The French cable read as follows: "At 6 o'clock this morning, from information given the war office, our position is very serious."

Reports of LaFerte-Sous-Jouarre, the French army has been obliged to retreat from the Marne. Last night the Marne was one from Germans, according to the reports of British aviators.

Reports in Champagne were fore-

AVIATORS ATTEMPT TO KILL THE KAISER

Locate Kaiser's Headquarters in Luxembourg and Hurl Four Bombs, All Missed

Berlin, via The Hague, Sept. 11.—That an attempt had been made by French and Belgian aviators to kill the Kaiser and German general staff by dropping bombs upon their headquarters in Luxembourg was admitted here today.

The aviators, it was stated, located William and his officers in the German legation in Luxembourg, whence they were directing the campaign in France, and hurled four bombs but missed the building.

The legation was said to be heavily guarded, with searchlights mounted on the roof and German aviators in readiness for an immediate ascent to repel aerial attacks.

The Kaiser is in personal charge of his troops' operations. He is in communication with the front by means of a field telephone station in the legation. Occasionally he and members of his staff made automobile trips of inspection to the German advanced positions but his majesty has not yet visited the actual firing line.

Right in France had retired before the allies' numerically superior forces, but elsewhere along the western line it was insisted that the Kaiser's forces continue successful.

In the east the situation was improving today.

The German first line was holding the Russians back in east Prussia.

The Muscovite soldiers were routed in the Lake Mauer region and everywhere in that territory the Germans were taking the offensive.

Other German troops were reinforcing the Austrians. Vienna messages said the Russian attack on Przemyśl had been repulsed.

Reports that the czar's forces had invaded Silesia and were attacking the Vistula fortifications were characterized as "absurd."

Two German army corps were reported on their way to attempt relief of Königsberg, which the Russians are bombarding.

ed to retire to Gougancon by the Third German army, but they have regained part of the ground lost.

"Fort Genicourt, in the Meuse valley, has been attacked by the Germans."

"As for Mauberge, we have received no official confirmation of reports that it has fallen. At any rate, the garrison did not have as many as 20,000 soldiers."

Claim of Retreat General.

London, Sept. 11.—"The German retreat is general," announced the war office tonight, referring to the fighting in northeastern France, "and continues. The British and French forces are pursuing them vigorously."

"Thursday 1,500 prisoners, several guns and a quantity of transport equipment were taken."

"The enemy is retreating most rapidly east of Soissons, where there are evidences of some disorder."

"Considerable bodies of the enemy are being found, hiding in the woods, after finding impossible to keep up with the main line of retreat."

"They are surrendering on sight."

"The plight these men are found in, their positions and the rifling of villages are evidences of drunkenness and point to demoralization in the ranks of the routed enemy."

"The pursuit will be continued."

Germans Claim Victories.

Washington, Sept. 11.—A wireless message received at the German embassy from Berlin today said the Germans have been very successful in the fighting in France for the last ten days, and that a number of guns and several thousand men were captured.

The dispatch also said the Austrians had resumed the offensive in the fighting at Lemberg.

The Berlin dispatch to the German embassy said in part:

"German troops held their own after two days of heavy fighting against superior forces attacking them between Menax and Montmirail. Fifty guns and several thousand prisoners were taken but our troops retired when the advance of strong hostile columns was reported."

The enemy failed to pursue our army."

"Vienna reports that the Austrians again have taken the offensive in the region of Lemberg. On the Russian side are engaged 450,000 infantry, 45,000 cavalry, 1,500 machine guns and 205 field guns."

"Sunday night the Austrians captured and annihilated an entire Serbian division near Mitrovitz."

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Reports in Champagne were fore-

GERMAN'S REPORT DECISIVE VICTORY OVER RUSSIANS

War Office Says This Opens Way for Attack on Forces in Russian Poland

RUSSIANS PREPARE FOR GREAT BATTLE

Several German Corps Withdrawn from France, in Advancing Army

Berlin, Sept. 11.—Via Amsterdam.—A notable German defeat of the Russians in East Prussia was announced here this afternoon.

The left flank of the invading force had been completely crushed and the Russians were in full retreat, it was stated.

This victory, said the war office, opened the way for a German attack on the czar's main army in Russian Poland along the line to Warsaw.

It was added that it might also be possible for the Germans to flank the Russians, whose forces have been reduced by the dispatch of fresh troops to Galicia, where it was declared that Austrians were again on the offensive.

Russians Seek Shelter.

Petrograd, Sept. 11.—The Russians in East Prussia were retiring today to new defenses to oppose a large German force approaching from the west.

The war office stated that a great battle was near.

The German army was said to include several army corps withdrawn from France, with 200,000 of the second line of troops.

It was reported that this body had stripped the east German forces of their heavy artillery and was bringing it forward for use against the Russians.

Russian cavalry found the Germans in the great force in the Lake Mauer region.

Five German corps were understood to have joined the Austrians along the line from Tomaszow through Bawa Ruska and past the vicinity of Lemberg to the River Dniester.

German officers have reorganized the Austrian forces and a general battle with the Russians was developing today.

Reports that the crown prince of Germany is on his way to East Prussia with a big army were unconfirmed but were generally credited.

Austrian Route a Panic.

Petrograd, Sept. 11.—The Russian war office issued the following statement today:

"After the recent action in Galicia, when the Austrians were overwhelmingly defeated, the Austrian left wing fled in utter panic. The soldiers cut the horses loose from the cannon, transport wagons and other vehicles, and used them to flee, leaving the roads blocked."

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AUSTRIA WANTS PEACE.

Vienna, via Rome, Sept. 11.—"Peace" was the almost universal demand here today.

Anti-German feeling was increasing. The popular view was that the Germans had left the Austrians to face the Russians alone in their eagerness to invade France, and that Austria had been crushed by Russia as a consequence.

The Vienna government was bitterly criticized for permitting this.

It was believed also that Austrian losses had been far heavier than had been officially admitted.

The general opinion was that popular clamor would soon force the emperor to sue for peace, and the prediction was made that serious internal troubles would speedily ensue, unless he did so.

That the railroads were unable to transport all the wounded from the front was admitted.

Those who have already arrived have filled the hospitals and halls, and private homes are taking them in.

All accounts told of the bravery of the Austrian troops but it was said they were heavily outnumbered.

Russians to the number of 1,500,000 were estimated to be in Galicia.

The presence at the front of Archdukes Charles Francis and Francis Frederick indicated the government's realization of the fact that another Russian victory may force it to ask for peace terms.

AMERICAN EXPERT ANALYSES TODAY'S ARMY SITUATION

Last Week's Conditions Reversed, Allies Now Doing the Advancing

GERMAN RIGHT WING IN DIFFICULT POSITION

Stubborn Resistance of Belgians Alone Prevented German Success

By J. W. T. Mason, (Former London Correspondent of the United Press.)

New York, Sept. 11.—Operations east of Paris were becoming increasingly difficult today for the German right wing.

Its persistent pursuit by the British undoubtedly has greatly exhausted the rank and file, while the suggestion is now being made for the first time in German and French reports that the allies outnumber the invaders.

Last week's conditions are now reversed.

Today the German right is being shoved northward to the blockhouses between Paris and the Belgian-Luxembourg frontier, comprising the defenses of the LaFerte-Lyon-Rheims line. Last week the allies were being driven southward upon these same fortifications.

Position Not Strong.

The retreating Germans' present position is not as good as was the ground occupied by the allies' left last week.

The allies had a flank clear of natural encumbrances. The German right, however, is now moving backward toward a difficult region of woods, swamps and ravines.

Right Wing in Danger.

The danger is considerable that the vicinity of Rheims will see a serious reverse inflicted on the German right. The allies' chief offensive pressure is being exerted in this direction. A semi-enveloping movement from the west and south for driving the Germans toward Rheims is apparently developing. If it succeeds the German center must send reinforcements to the right, and this weakened condition the entire German line would be in danger.

General French's report on the British retirement from Belgium substantiates the impression hitherto created that the French general staff was entirely unprepared for a German advance on Paris from western Belgium.

General Joffre's advice to the British commander underestimating the number of Germans approaching from that quarter and no adequate effort was made by the French to assist their suddenly overwhelmed allies.

This again demonstrates the inestimable strategic advantage to the French of the Belgians' resistance. If time had not been given thus for the British force's arrival, the French left would

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SERVIANS CLAIM AUSTRIANS BEATEN

Bloodiest Battle of the War So Far As Servians Concerned Is Fought

Nish, Sept. 11.—Servians under Crown Prince Alexander today occupied Semlin, Hungary, repulsing the Austrians in the bloodiest battle of the Austro-Servian war.

The Austrians lost enormously. Semlin is on the north bank of the Save river, opposite Belgrade.

It was announced also that forces of Montenegrins and Servians from Usutza, having effected a junction between Focina and Visegrad, were invading the Austrian province of Bosnia and approaching its capital, Sarajevo.

The Austrian troops opposing them were said to be numerically weak.

Battle Was Bloody.

Athens, Sept. 11.—The Servians have taken Semlin, Hungary, according to dispatches received today from Nish, after the bloodiest battle since the Austro-Servian fight at Shabatz.

The capture was made at the point of the bayonet.

Thousands of Austrians were killed or taken prisoners. The rest retreated in a panic.

Many stands of colors, numbers of cannon and quantities of munitions also fell into the Servians' hands.

According to the Servian war office, the city was first bombarded. Then a fierce battle followed, and the Austrians were in difficulties, and a charge was ordered.

One hundred and fifty thousand Servian veterans of the Balkan war responded to the order. Their rush was irresistible. The Austrians were dislodged quickly.

EACH SIDE CLAIMS TO BE WINNER

French Seem to Have Slightly the Better of It in Fighting Near Paris

GERMANS WINNING AGAINST RUSSIANS

French Official Reports Claim National Success, but Battle Is Undecided

The Germans were losing today in their fighting with the French and British, but winning against the Russians.

According to the British official account, the German retreat in the west was "general."

It was even asserted that east of Soissons there were evidences among the Kaiser's forces of drunkenness and disorganization.

The French and British were said to be pursuing, taking many prisoners.

French official reports were less glowing but they claimed success for the allies, especially against the German right wing.

The Germans admits that their right was retreating but declared they had been successful elsewhere.

Summing up conflicting stories, there seemed no question that the fighting was turning in the allies' favor.

It was said the Germans were draining northern Belgium of troops to aid their hard pressed forces in France.

Taking advantage of this, the Belgians were attacking the German lines of communication.

The French were reported to have recaptured Mulhausen, Alsace.

In the east the Germans claimed to have routed the Russians in the Mauer lake region and crumpled the czar's left wing in East Prussia.

Throughout that entire region the Kaiser's troops were on the offensive.

The Russians admitted their east Prussian forces were "retreating on their defenses."

In Galicia Germans were helping the Austrians, who had resumed fighting the Russians from Tomaszow to the Dniester.

It was asserted that the Austrian stronghold of Przemyśl had repulsed the Russians.

An outcry was nevertheless beginning to be raised in Austria for peace and it was predicted there would be grave internal troubles if the emperor ignored it.

Germany ridiculed the story that Russians had invaded Silesia or were attacking the Vistula fortifications.

Servians captured Semlin, Hungary, at the bayonet point after a bloody battle, its defenders retreating in panic.

Servians and Montenegrins were moving on Sarajevo, Bosnia province, Austria.

It was suspected the Sultan's abrogation of foreign powers' extra territorial rights in Turkey forebadowed an intention to engage in the European conflict.

Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece formed an alliance to attack the Turks if they did so.

French and Belgian aviators threw four bombs at the headquarters of the Kaiser and German general staff in Luxembourg but missed them.

There was an unconfirmed report that the Turkish crown prince and the Sultan's war minister, Enver Paasha, had exchanged shots over Turkey's war policy, both being wounded, Enver, according to some accounts, so badly that he died later, but the story was regarded doubtfully.

A mine blew up an Austrian torpedo boat off Fasana.

Fighting occurred between British and Germans in South Africa.

Japan seemed likely to be tied up for weeks by floods in its land campaign against the Kiao Chau Germans.

Bordeaux may be thankful for the publicity, although regretting the occasion of it.

WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM BELGIUM TO FIGHT THE ALLIES

Believed Germans Will Abandon Belgium and Northern France Soon

BELGIANS HARASS REAR IN RETREAT

Belgians Report Several Small Fights in which They Claim to Have Been Victors

Ghent, via Ostend, Sept. 11.—The Germans were withdrawing all their forces from northern Belgium today to strengthen their forces on the French side of the frontier.

The soldiers who have recently been

(Continued from page 2.)

GERMAN WOMEN ARE OF HEROIC MOLD

By Eleanor Painter. (Written for the United Press.)

New York, Sept. 11.—I am just from Berlin.

There has been much untruth printed about conditions there, but what I want to tell about is the women of Germany and especially the women of Berlin.

They are bearing the burden of the war at home. Their fathers, their brothers, their husbands, their sons, all that are near and dear to them in the male line are at the front. Some already are dead. Others are wounded. And always there is the suspense, the fear that when the next list is posted it will contain the names of the loved ones as yet unscathed.

But the women of Germany are facing the situation with heroic calmness. It is all for the fatherland. The spirit of the people is wonderful. If the men are swept away in the maelstrom of war, the women will continue the fight. They are prepared now to do so.

There are few tears in Berlin. Of course there is sorrow, deep sorrow. But the German women and the few men still left in the capital realize that the national life itself is at stake and accept the inevitable losses of a successful military operation.

Realize Gravity of Situation.

There are no false ideas as to the struggle's meaning. A great many Germans, in fact, realizing that it is nearly the whole world against Germany, do not believe that the fatherland can survive.

But they are determined that while there is a living German, so long will Germany fight.

A father with his 10 sons enlisted.

General Von Haessler, more than the allotted three score years and ten, veteran of two wars, offered his sword. Boys who volunteered and who were not needed at the time I left Berlin, cried when the recruiting officers sent them back home telling them their time would come later.

The German women fight their own battles in keeping back tears and praying for the success of German arms.

Hundreds of titled women are at the front with the Red Cross sacrificing everything to aid their country. Baroness Von Ziegler and her daughter, friends of mine, wrote me from Wiesbaden just before I left Berlin that they were en route to the front and were ready to fight if need be.

German Soldiers Kind.

Berlin is normal. When I left there prices for food staples were at almost the same level as before the war. The government fixed maximum prices for foodstuffs. In the early days of the war the cafes with British names quickly changed to German.

I do not believe the stories of German atrocities.

An officer with whom I talked told me that when the German troops entered Brussels the inhabitants stood by offering the soldiers cigars and dainties, and that in the midst of this grim reality of war, the Germans stooped from the ranks to kiss and fondle little Belgian children who were watching them pass.

Nor do I believe that German officers, holding themselves aloof from their men, have been forced to beat them with their swords to make them fight. On the night of the mobiliza-

tion, when the men started for the front, I was one of the crowd of thousands that packed the streets near the station. The men cheered their officers repeatedly. They were wild to get into action.

There is no dissenting voice in the chorus of patriotism that is heard everywhere in Germany.

All for Fatherland.

Even the stupendous losses which the army is suffering cannot lessen the love of the fatherland nor the desire of the Germans, as a whole nation, to fight on.

I speak of vast losses. An officer with whom I talked while en route from Berlin to Rotterdam told me of his own experience.